NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894,-TWELVE PAGES.

IN STATE AT THE ELYSEE. CARNOT BROUGHT HOME.

THE MURDERED PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN AWAITED BY THOUSANDS-THE PUBLIC TO BE ADMITTED

VANT DIES FROM GRIEF-ARRANGE-

MENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Paris, June 26.-The body of President Carnot now lies in state in the Palace of the Elysée, Cyr. The coffin, with the head slightly raised, has been placed in the centre of the court of the Palace. A cushion covered with decorations lies at the feet of the body. The catafalque is square, supported by four columns. To-morrow, and daily thereafter until Sunday, when the funeral takes place, the public will be admitted to view the body. The funeral will begin with services in the Cathedral of Notre Dame and conclude by

depositing the body in the Pantheon. The special train bringing the body of the murdered President from Lyons arrived here at \$:10 o'clock this morning. The coffin was at once placed in an ordinary hearse and driven to the Palace of the Elysée, followed by five carriages containing the widow and her sons and the members of the President's military household. At a respectful distance behind the carriages were thirty cabs containing newspaper reporters. Thousands of persons thronged the streets and \$1000 with uncovered heads as the cortege MANY ITALIAN SHOPS AND HOUSES PILpassed from the station to the Palace. While the coffin was being taken from the hearse it fell to the ground, painfully injuring two or three of the men who were carrying it.

The principal servants of the household were When the coffin was carried into the palace, M. Carnot's coachman, who was greatly attached to his master, was so overcome with grief that he fainted. He did not regain consciousness, and died from the shock soon after-

The Cabinet held a meeting in the Ministry of the Interior to-day, and perfected arrangements for the funeral. The members afterward pro-ceeded to the Palace of the Elysée, where the Mintesters were received by Mme. Carnot. They in-formed her of the arrangements for the funeral that Sunday had been designated for the

burial.

The Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing that all persons in the Army, Navy and Civil Service shall observe a month's period of mourning.

BROKEN UP BY SOCIALISTS.

A MEETING TO NOMINATE A PRESIDENT ENDS IN A FIGHT.

BLOWS EXCHANGED AND INKSTANDS HUELED

ABOUT THE ROOM-M. CASIMIR-PERFER IN THE LEAD-M. DUPUY'S FRIENDS HARD AT WORK.

Paris, June 26 .- A meeting of Republican mem-

bers of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies was held this afternoon to decide upon a candidate for President to be voted for at Versailles to-The proceedings were characterized oughout by indescribable noise and continuous wawling. Deputies and Senators shouted at the tops of their voices over each other's heads. ne demanded a vote without debate. Blows were exchanged by several members and inkstands were thrown about freely. Deputy Marc Sauzet, member for Ardeche, tried to stand upon the table, and was pulled forcibly to the floor M. Berteaux, member for Seine-et-Oise. Another member who tried to hide the ballot-box was struck and thrown down. Finally some of the calmer members proposed a recess, and a mo-

A large number remained in the hall, however and after a short period of quiet Senator de Verninac, who presided, asked whether the meet-

A FREE FIGHT FOLLOWED.

The tumult was immediately renewed, and as it was impossible to restore order M. de Verninac declared the meeting closed and left the tribune. Free fighting ensued for fully a quarter of an hour. Finally the hall was cleared. The con-Radicals in order to prevent a decisive vote.

While the fighting was going on Deputy Humbert, Socialist, seized the ballot-box in which a vote was being taken, and, breaking it up, threw the pieces in the faces of his opponents. Under the circumstances a record of the vote was con

the committee room, Deputy Deluns-Montaud presiding. Resolutions were adopted expressing the sorrow of the moderate members of the party that the plenary assembly had been prevented that the plenary assembly had been from accomplishing its purpose by such tu-multuous scenes, and accusing the Socialists of purposely obstructing the proceedings. It was decided that the only resource was to go to Ver-sulles without a preparatory decision as to the

decided that the only resource was to go to Versallles without a preparatory decision as to the Presidency, and that this course was likely to insure the election of M. Casimir-Perier.

The Socialist Deputies had delegated MM. Jaurès, Hugues, Jourde, Millerand, Grousset, Hovelacque and Pierre Richard to attend the plenary meeting and act in concert with the Advanced Republican Senators in the choice of a candidate who would not combat the Socialists.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER THEIR CHOICE. Later in the day the three Republican Senatorial groups, the Centre, the Left Republican and the Unionist Republican, met to choose a can-

didate for the Presidency. A ballet was taken with this result: Casimir-Perier, 144; Dupuy, 15; Brisson, 6; De Freycinet, 4; Arago, 2; Loubet, 2; Constans, 2;

Freycinet, 4; Arago, 2; Loubet, 2; Constants, 2; Cavaignac, 1.

No representatives of these groups attended the plenary meeting.
Deputy Pelletan, Radical, complains that he was struck in the face with an inkstand in the tumult at the plenary meeting.
Deputy Sauzet, who was pulled off the table in the affray, has challenged M. Berteaux to a duel. The seconds named by M. Sauzet have refused to act.

The changes of M. Casimir-Perier are regarded The chances of M. Casimir-Perier are regarded as greatly helped by the dissensions in the ranks of the Republican Senators. It is expected that of the 800 votes cast on the first ballot to-morrow M. Casimir-Perier will receive 400. His supporters are confident that he will have at least 50 votes. Dupuy and Brisson together may possibly set 250. If M. Casimir-Perier is not elected on the first ballot his chances will diminish thereafter, as the Dupuy faction is trying to induce Brisson's supporters to transfer their votes after the first ballot to a "dark horse." The election of an "unknown" is regarded, however, as improbable.

The Radical and Socialist Republicans will hold preliminary meeting in Versatiles to-morrow to decide upon their course in the National As-

sembly.

At Versailles an army of carpenters, upholsterers and other workmen is busy getting the great Assembly Hall in readiness for occupation tomorrow. The neglected committee-rooms are being fitted up, the old locks and hinges cleaned and oiled, and a general renovation is going on throughout the building. Even the old cells are being cleaned and put in order, so that if any of the members become so refractory that the President of the National Congress is obliged to place them under arrest there will be places in which to lock them up.

The friends of Premier Dupuy are working with furious energy in his interest as a candidate for the Presidency, particularly among the provinces.

the Presidency, particularly among the provin-cial Deputies. They argue that M. Casimir-Perler has strong aristocratic tendencies, while in M. Dupuy democrats will find a democrat. If he is dicted, they say, they will be able to go to the light Palace in jackets and smoke and chat without ceremony. If M. Casimir-Perler is elect-

ed, they will be obliged to wear dress-coats, and there will be no smoking and chatting. M. DUPLY A CANDIDATE.

Several Deputies having asked M. Dupuy whether his candidacy had his personal assent or was merely a movement on the part of his friends, the Premier replied that his name had been too often mentioned in the last few months in connection with the Presidency to allow him to refuse his assent even if he would. He must be a candidate now, and felt greatly encouraged by the consideration which has been shown to him. After the fate of M. Carnot there was more devotion than ambition in aspiring to the Presidency.

Presidency.

When questioned in regard to the number of candidates for the office. M. Dupuy said that it was to the honor of the Republic that in this courteous emulation on the part of the servitors of the country all were animated by equal devotion to France and the democracy.

M. Dupuy's remarks were at once communicated to the newspapers, which have generally commented on them unfavorably. The same

commented on them unfavorably. The same view has been taken of them in the lobbies of the Senate and Chamber, where the Premier's words are characterized as "too oily." M. Lockroy, in an interview to-day, strongly condemned the Government for allowing the body

condemned the Government for allowing the body of the dead President to arrive in Paris without a single Minister present to receive it. He regarded the failure of the Government to organize a fitting reception of the body upon its arrival as abominable. He was equally severe in his strictures upon the authorities of Lyons for their lack of measures to preserve order.

M. Lockroy expressed himself as greatly opposed to the candidacy of M. Dupuy. The system of government observed since M. Dupuy went into office, he declared, had placed him in a position compelling him to share the responsibility for M. Carnot's murder.

MOBS IN CONTROL AT LYONS.

LAGED AND BURNED.

THE POLICE APPARENTLY UNABLE OR UNWILL. ING TO CHECK THE OUTBREAKS-FOUR

omes worse every hour. This evening a company of cavalry charged the rioters with sabres. A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce went to the Prefecture this afternoon and demanded that all necessary measures be taken to put a stop to the present troubles. The impotence of the officials causes general discontent. Many persons demand that a state of siège be proclaimed.

Forty Italian shops in this city have been sacked and burned by the mob. The police are either powerless or disinclined to suppress the disorders. They are never on hand in force until the damage is done, although in every case they have had ample warning. Four rioters were killed to-day by an explosion of petroleum in a store which they were looting.

In spite of the efforts of the police and military to prevent it, the rioters succeeded in wrecking and pillaging several houses of Italians this after-

Anti-Italian demonstrations were kept up throughout the night. Several Italian shops and dwellings were attacked and wrecked, and all Italians who came in the way of the mob were of New-York met last night at the Société Française an attack was made upon the Italian quarter by the largest mob which had gathered since the assassination of the President. Italian houses and shops were broken into, their occupants were beaten, and barely escaped with their lives, and the contents of the shops were thrown into the streets. The furniture, clothing, provisions, the streets. The furniture, clothing, provisions, etc., thrown out of the houses were gathered in heaps and burned in the streets. The mob was finally dispersed by a detachment of cuirassiers, headed by the Prefect. The police patrols arrested 300 of the rioters and put them in jail. A cordon of soldiers surrounds the Italian Con-

ated a momentary sensation on the homeward.

No other newspaper published it.

The "Cocarde's" hoax was the cause of numerous brawls on the boulevards this evening.

The police reserves had to be called out to help preserve order. The Italian Embassy and Con-

preserve order. The Italian Embassy and Consulate are strongly guarded.

During the night the Italian workmen in the foreign factories doing business here were protected by the police—a necessary precaution in view of the intense feeling against them. All foreign workmen in the Parisian Sugar Refiners at St. Quen and in the St. Denis Iron Works have been discharged. It is said that the Government intends to

THE ASSASSIN EXAMINED.

proclaim a state of slege at Lyons.

HE DECLARES THAT HE HAD NO ACCOMPLICES-HOW THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED-ARRESTS OF ANARCHISTS.

still unable to elicit anything like a clear statement from him. He admitted that he was an Anarchist, but denied that he had any accomplices, declaring that he acted alone and solely upon his own re-sponsibility and volition. The authorities believe,

Anarchists, and was selected by lot to murder the When the examining magistrate askel Santo whether he had a personal grievance against Presi-

however, that Santo was a member of a band of

dent Carnot, he replied: that reason."

'How did you stab him?" asked the magistrate. "I pushed aside the horse and culrassier and advanced to the carriage. I had a dagger concealed in my sleeve. I only had to raise my hand. I aimed at the stomach and brought my arm down sharps, shouting 'Long live Anarchy!' The crowd rushed upon me and laid me prostrate. I was beaten merci-

ssly." "Is the President dead?" asked Santo.

"Is the President dead?" asked Santo. As the magistrate made no reply, the prisoner took it for granted that his victim was dead. He smiled and, ratising his hand, imitated the act of the stabbing of the President with undisguised gies. The examination lasted four hours.

Pars. June 2i.—M. Lepine, the Procureur of the Republic, said this morning that Santo was a native of Ticino, Switzerland. He has a long, thin face, and wears a small dark mustache. He is well educated and intelligent in appearance, but miserably clad. When he approached the President's carriage, M. Lepine said, he had in his hand, not a red of paper resembling a petition, as has been reparted, but a large bouquet of flowers. This he held up in both hands, as though about to present it to the President. Approaching the carriage in that stitude, no one suspected his intention. When he reached the side of the carriage he slid one hand down hebind him and frew a dagger, which, with a marvellously quick movement, he lifted above his head; and before he could be seized struck the fatal blow with great force.

At Cette yesterday the police searched the lodgings of ten persons known to be Anarchists, and arrested four of the occupants. Santo lodged for some time with an Italian who merchant in the Rue Traversière in this city. His name is registered at the Labor Exchange, and he is described as a baker.

The police at St. Ettenne to-day arrested three Anarchists who are suspected of having had relations with Santo.

Lisbon, June 25.—Placards were posted in various peets of the city last evening bearing the legend:

Lisbon, June 25.-Placards were posted in various parts of the city last evening bearing the legend: "Ravachol, Vaillant and Henry are avenged!

Justice has been done by Santo's arm!"

The placards were torn down by the police, who have arrested six Spaniards on suspicion of being the authors of the placards.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY POURING IN TO

MME. CARNOT. THE CZAR SENDS CONDOLENCE-ACTION OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT-FLAGS AT

HALF-MAST IN ITALY. parts of the world are being received by Mme. Car-

not and the Government.

A number of members of the American met in the pariors of the banking house of Drexel Harjes & Co. this afternoon and passed resolutions expressing sympathy with Mme. Carnot and abhor-

St. Petersburg, June 26.—The Czar has sent to Mme. Carnot a long and pathetic message of condolence. M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambas-isador at Parls, instructing him to express to the Franch Government the sympathy of Russia with her in the grief into which France is plunged.

Lendon, June 26 .- in the House of Commons today Sir William Harcourt moved the resolution

Mr. Balfour seconded the motion. He hoped that the French people would understand that the deepest National sorrow was felt in Great Britain over the deed which has deprived the Republic of its

the deed which has deprived the Republic of its famous President.

Justin McCarthy added an expression of sorrow and sympathy on behalf of the Irish party, and the motion was silently agreed to.

In the House of Lords Lord Rosebery introduced a motion of sympathy with Mme. Carnot and the French Republic similar to the resolution introduced by Sir William Harcourt and passed by the House of Commons. The blow struck by the Anarchist, he said, was horrible, but the Anarchists were mistaken if they thought that they had inflicted a wound upon existing civilization.

Lord Salisbury said the assassin belonged to a band of half-educated people. Civilized governments, he declared, might soon be obliged to consider a fresh display of repressive energies in order to deal with a new form of crime.

Rome, June 26.—For the first time since the unification of Italy by the entrance into Rome of Vic-

cation of Italy by the entrance into Rome of Victor Emmanuel and his occupation of the Quirinal, the royal standard which floats over that palace is placed at half-mast. This was done by the express order of King Humbert. The King has also suspended the royal receptions for three days, during which time the flags throughout Italy have been ordered at half-mast.

King Humbert has requested the Duke of Aosta to represent him at the funeral of M. Carnot unless it is against the wishes of France that foreign Courts shall be especially represented.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR PARIS. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESPONDS TO A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY-OTHER DIS-

PATCHES FROM THIS CITY. The Chamber of Commerce received the follow ing cable message yesterday from Paris

Paris, June 26, 1894.

Alexander E. Orr, President Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris address their brotherty thanks to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York for the precious sympathy tendered upon this occasion of our cruel bereavement that has afflicted our country.

DELAUNAY VILLEVILLE, President.

The Aldermen yesterday at the suggestion of Mayor Gilroy, passed a resolution for the display of the National. State and city flags at half-mass on the City Hall on the day of President Carnot's

The following cable dispatch was sent to Mr. Eustis, American Ambassador at Paris, yesterday: National Society Sons of the American Revolu-

At the request of a large number of French subscribers, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association sent the following message by cable on Mon The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association ex-tends to Mme Carnet and the stricken French Nation sincerest sympathy in this hour of bereave-ment. B. HARPER, President.

As a further mark of respect and sympathy, the French flag was displayed on the company's build-

ing. Broadway and Duane sts., at half-mast. Representatives from the leading French societies de Bienfalsance, Nos. 330-322 West Thirty-fourthst, to take action in regard to the assassination of President Carnot.

President Thoron, of the French Benevolent Science, presided. The following resolution was dopted and cabled to Mme. Carnot:

adopted and cabled to Mme. Carnot:

The undersigned presidents of the French socleties of New York, sadly and profoundly touched
by the abominable crime which has stricken you
so cruelly, and which has plunged the whole of
France into sorrow, send you, in the name of the
societies they represent, the expression of their
respectful sympathy and their particular condolence.
Thoron, Societé Française Bienfalsance, Forget,
Compagnite Genérale Transatlantique, Galier,
Culmaire Philanthropique, Le Français, L'Avinière,
Specht, Union Alsacleine, Deplasse, Mardi Gras,
Gross, Gardes Lafayette, Ballis, Grenadiers Roch-

Schwizer, delegate of the French Benevolent So-ciety in Paris, to draw on Munroe, the banker, for 1,000 francs to place a wreath on the tomb of Presi

AGAINST COLONEL SEWARD.

LITTLE DOUBT OF THE FINDING OF THE COURT-MARTIAL

ERNOR WILL PROBABLY NOT SANCTION IT. The court-martial which tried Colonel William Seward, of the 9th Regiment, last week, closing its labors on Friday night, has sent its findings to the Governor through Adjutant General Porter. There is little doubt that the result of the trial is against magistrate, gave another hearing to Santo, the murderer of President Carnot, this morning, but was courts-martial in the eath which is administered. to them, promise to keep their findings secret.
But as the two charges against Colonel Seward
were substantially accusations of disobedience of
orders, which may be punishable by dismissal from
the National Guard, it is possible that the sentence may be dismissal.

The court was composed of Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle, of the Fourth Brigade, Buffalo, president; Colonel David E. Austen, of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn; Colonel John G. Eddy, of the 47th Regiment, Brooklyn; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexis C. Smith, of the 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace A. Downs, of the Tist Regiment, New-York. Major Henry S. Van Duzer, of General Fitzgerald's staff, was Judge Advocate. The findings as they were sent to Albany bore the signatures only of General Doyle, the

cate.

Well-posted National Guardsmen who have followed the case carefully since General Fitzscraid placed Colonel Seward in arrest for failing to parade his regiment at Van Cortlandt Park as ordered and preferred the charges against him, said yeaterday that the conviction of Colonel Seward was entirely contrary to their expectations and that they could account for it with difficulty. According to the best information obtainable in military circles, the members of the court who voted "guilty" were General Doyle, Colonel Eddy and Lieutenant-Colonel Downs, while Colonel Austen and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith voted "not guilty"

and Lieutenant-Colonel Bowns, while Colonel Austen and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith voted "not guilty."

The sentiment among officers of the National Guard in the city last evening was that if the sentence proves to be dismissal from the service, the Governor, as the reviewing officer, will not give it his sanction. The bellef was that he would modify it and perhaps order that Colonel Seward be subjected only to a reprimund.

A National Guardsman who is among General Pitzgersid's sympathizers was visibly elated last evening at the news that the verdict of the court had gone against Colonel Seward.

"The court was made up with a different expectation in view," said this officer, with a chuckle. "When the detail was amounced few officers conversant with the situation expected anything except an acquittal for Colonel Seward. I don't know what caused the change from Seward to Fitzgeraid, but I expect that the reasons will come out some day."

Colonel Seward's friends, however, are still confident that the verdict will be in his favor. Some of the more entitusiastic ones go so far as to express the opinion that the verdict should go further than exonerating Colonel Seward. It ought, they say, to speak of the harsh measures which they think General Fitzgeraid took all through the proceeding.

On the other hand, those who favor General Fitzgeraid in this controversy declare that the verdict will show whether the brigade commander has any power over the officers and organizations under him or not. If Colonel Seward cannot be punished, they declare that a brigadier-general in the New-Tork National Guard is a mere figurehead with scarcely a shadow of authority.

VAST TRACT THROWN OPEN TO SETTLERS.

the United States Circuit Court, yesterday delly-ered an opinion in the case of the United States against the Southern Pacific Rallroad Company, in-volving about 700,000 acres of land in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. He finds for the Govern-ment, and throws all of this vast tract of land open to settlement.

WELCOMED TO DENVER.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUERS MEET

A BIG ATTENDANCE AT THE OPENING OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ADDRESSES BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLO-RADO LEAGUE AND PRESIDENT TRACY, OF

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE-THE WESTERN DELEGATES AND SILVER-COLONEL M'ALPIN URGED FOR THE

NATIONAL PRESIDENCY. Denver, June 26.-When the seventh annual convention of the National Republican League was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning the Broadway Theatre was filled to overflowing with 1,500 delegates and representative Republicans from every State in the Union, Frank C. Goudy president of the Colorado State League, made an address of welcome to the delegates, in the course of which he referred to the belief of the people of Colorado that silver is the true partner of gold in the money work of the world, and that this country should adopt free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. His remarks on silver secured only slight and

scattering applause. William Mason, of New-York, responded on behalf of the delegates.

Secretary Humphrey then read the official call. This paper refers to the disastrous results of the change of National Administration in 1897 and the duty of the Republican party to relieve the Nation; champions the American policy of Protection, opposes corporation rule, declares for practical Civil Service reform, and in regard to money indorses the position of the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis.

The various epigrammatic sentences of the call were loudly applauded by the delegates. After the reading Secretary Humphrey called the roll of States, and the delegates handed up their credentials, every State and Territory in the Union being represented. The committees were then appointed.

Mr. Jansen, of Nebraska, asked for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of suggesting action on the part of the National League in extending an expression of sympathy to the Republic of France. Ex-Senator Sanders, of Montana, said that sympathy had been extended viduals. on behalf of the people of the United States by the President; but the convention was not satisfied with this, and voted to instruct the president and secretary of the league to draft a cable dis-

PRESIDENT TRACT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS. At noon President Tracy rose to deliver his annual address. His reception was exceedingly cordial and hearty, and his address was an eloquent one. He congratulated the delegates on the auspicious opening of the seventh annual onvention, referred to the constantly increasing pluralities for Republican candidates in all the recent elections, pointed out that, to insure victory, preparation must be made to meet organization with organization, adding that through the 10,000 clutes forming the National Republican League this work of organization could best be carried

on, urged free and open discussion of public ques-tions in the convention, reviewed the troubles of the country under the present Administration, defended the policy of Protection, and referred to the currency problem as follows: to the currency problem as follows:

There has been much misrepresentation as to the attitude of the Republican party on this question. The Republican party is not for gold alone, nor for sliver alone, but for both gold and sliver. They are for the maintenance of the parity of gold and sliver money, and are in favor of such legislation as will keep the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold or sliver, at all times equal. The question as to how this can be best brought about is the matter at issue. Sliver is to-day, and always has been, the money of the people, and its future can be safely intrusted to the protecting care of the Republican party.

At 3:35 o'clock President Tracy opened the Massachusetts and Vermont delegations, a res-intion in favor of woman suffrage, supplements it with a brief speech. Mr. Herring, of Arizon offered a free-coinage resolution. Mr. Prince, New-Mexico, also offered one on the silver que-tion.

New-Mexico, also offered one on the silver question.

The president now called John M. Thurston, of
Omaha, to preside. Letters and telegrams of
regret were read from Senator Lodge, J. Sloat
Fassett, Governor Nelson, General Alger, exSpeaker Reed, Robert T. Lincoln, Senator Tellor,
Representative Burrows, Senator Patton and
J. S. Clarkson. The last was Senator Cameron's
letter, which was read by Chairman Thurston.
The silver views of Mr. Clarkson aroused the
Western delegations to enthusiasm; but when
they realized what the Cameron letter contained
they went fairly wild with Joy.

SENATOR CAMERON'S VIEWS.

SENATOR CAMERON'S VIEWS.

Senator Cameron's letter said in part.

Every one admits that the world stands on the eige of revolution, social and political, but every one shrinks from it. To those of us who have had chiefly in mind the struggle between gold and silver, that is the question which, for the maneaut, presses hardest. The single gold standard seems to us to be warking ruin with volence that nothing can stand. No party and no party inder has ever approved of the single gold standard. Not one American in a hundred believes in it. A vast majority in all parties agree that the single gold standard has oeen, is, and while he, a National disaster of the worst kind. What is still more strange, almost the whole world sympathizes with us. Ninetents of mankind are hostile to the single gold standard. Our 10,000,00 of people are unanimous against it. Most of the great European nations and their governments dislike it. South America and India, which contains five-fifths of all the subjects of the littlish crown, is as hostile to it as ourselves. Yet the bankers of London have said that we must submit, and we have submitted. So strange a spectacle has never been seen in our history.

We have reason to know the popular feeling, and Senator Cameron's letter said in part:

strange a spectrum as tory.

We have reason to know the popular feeling, and we do not believe that the single gold standard can be long maintained. We want real money coincarrying intrinsic value, yet if England succeeds in her obstinate effort to destroy the value of silver for coinage, nothing can save us from paper. England may well succeed; she seems already to be on the value of silveress greater than her Government want-

may well succeed, she seems already to be on the point of success greater than her Government wanted, and, in that case, irredeemable paper—flat money—sures us square in the face.

Something, then, must be decided, and quickly, for delay itself is likely to be decision. The Republican party must either fix the single standard on the Nation or reject it.

FOR REORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH. Mr. Cannon, of Utah, moved that Senator Cameron's letter be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions for their guidance. Mr. Godell, on Resolutions for their gutdance. Mr. Godell, of Texas, in the absence of the committee chairman, submitted a report on the Southern situation, which was adopted, favoring a reorganization of the Republican party in the Southern States upon new lines of industrial questions, and the adjustment of sectional conditions by the local organizations on a basis that will be fair and just to all interests; and suggesting that the basis of representation in National conventions be changed to the basis known as the Carter plan, or some similar plan.

Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, was now recognized to express the views of Southern Republicans for the benefit of the party of the Nation, after which the business convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

to-morrow morning. to-morrow morning.

A mass-meeting was held to-night, at which addresses were made by Frank J. Cannon, of Utah; Senator Dubois, of Idaho; J. M. Thurston, of Omaha; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and others.

THE BIG BOYCOTT BEGUN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SWITCHMEN AND TRAINMEN GO OUT.

PULLMAN CARS ARE CARRIED OUT OF CHICAGO BUT INCOMING TRAINS ARE INTERFERED

WITH AND DELAYED - SUBURBAN SERVICE ARANDONED-MORE

TROUBLE EXPECTED

Chicago, June 26 .- At 12 o'clock to-day the boycott against the Puliman's Palace Car Company was inaugurated by the Executive Board of the American Railway Union. The boycott is ordered in sympathy with the strikers at Pullman, Iil., and other points where the company has shops. The order issued at noon to-day is in effect that no or trainmen on any railroad in the United States The first move on the part of the union was made at noon on the Illinois Central. It had been intended to prevent the starting of Pullman cars on the New-Orieans vestibule leaving Chicago at 1:35, but the officials of that road had the train made up at II o'clock, one hour before the baycott went into effect, and all attempts to stop the train were abandoned. The railroad company had chained and sealed the coaches together, in expectation of vio-The 2 o'clock train also went out on time The Executive Board of the American Railway Union was in secret session all the morning, ar ranging for the boycott, and as a result the followtelegram was sent to the heads of all labor and railroad organizations in the United States at

A boycott against the Pullman Company, to take effect at noon to-day, has been declared by the American Railway Union. We earnestly request your aid and co-operation in this fight of organized labor against a powerful and oppressive monopoly. Please advise if you can meel us in conference, se if you can meel us in conference, you will authorize some one to repreu in this matter.

In the big fight Puliman's Palace Car Company will have the concerted aid of all the railroad com-

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Board of General Managers of all the railroads running into Chicago resolutions were adopted, among which was

That we hereby declare it to be the lawful right and duty of the said railroad company to protest against such boycott, to resist the same in the interest of their existing contracts and for the benefit of the travelling public, and that we will act unitedly to the end. contable of the general statement to the public by

the general managers as a body, none of them se-med disposed to discuss the matter as indi-

As a result of the boycott, all of the switchmen in the freight yards of the Illinois Central went out the freight yards of the illinois Central went out at 6th o'clock this evening, and no freight of any character is being handled in their yards. In addition to the freight switchmen it is expected that the men working in the upper yards handling the passenger trains will go out to-morrow morning. The strike was sudden, and so far is effective, taking the officials by surprise, and leaving the work in the varish here in oad shape. About four hundred men are included in the freight switchmen's inloins, two in number, and when the passenger switchmen go out it will swell the number to about five hundred.

The engineers and trainmen received orders from

ofs to-day not to take part in in the union men in any way, and the rail-apany refled on this to a great extent in out their trains.

open the signal gates, but after a field of a little carried a mail car.

Late tenight all suburban trains on the Illinois centra, were abandened when the trainmen who are members of the American Railway Union Joined the switchmen in their strike. As early as 8 o'clock several trains were abandened, but the officials made efforts to get one or two through later, in order to accommodite belated suburban travellers. The passenger train on the Eastern Illinois road skilel left the Polk-st depox at 10-29 p. m. came of a stop at Kenengton, where the tracks of the Western Indiana Terminal cross the Illinois Central, The strike of the Illinois central, The strike of the Illinois central frieids witchmen was responsible for the trouble. The crossing was blockaded with railroad men belonging to the union and others, who prevented the progress of the train until the police arrived on the scrip and dispersed the crowl. The switches at the crossing were operated by the Eastern Illinois men, because that was the last road to lay its tracks there.

Indianapolis, June 26.—The railroad companies which are carrying Pullman cars express the be-

Indianapolis. June 26.—The railroad companies which are carrying Pullman cars express the belief that the proposed boycott by the American Railway Union will be a failure from the start. The Pennsylvania Louisville New-Albany and Chicaso and the Cincinnath Hamilton and Dayton companies have contracts with the Pullman Company and hauf their cars, but they say that their employees are perfectly satisfied, and that they have been assured that none of the trainmen will refuse to man the trains on account of the presence of Pullman sleepers.

The claim by the American Railway Union that the Great Northern strike was settled by its infinence is generally discredited by local railroads employers, who assert that it was settled by the engineers and conductors not members of the new order, and that the latter is engaged in a big bluff and its evident purpose is to claim everything in sight.

DIED FROM BURNING AT THE STAKE.

"PLAYING INDIAN."

Camden, N. J., June 26 (Special),-Charles the thirteen-year-old lad who was burned at the stake by his comrades on March B last, died at the Homocopathic Hospital this morning. Every attempt was made to save the little felllow's life, but he died of exhaustion after a long struggle with death. Benny and his comrades were "playing Indian" on a lot at Broadway and Mechanic-st, and the boys tied him to the stake and heaped paper and sticks about his legs. One of them set the pile on fire, and the flames carried about Benny's body, burning him so that the flesh dropped off. His screams brought assistance, but not until he was terribly burned. He was taken to the Homocopathic Hospital, and br. Woodward worked hard to save his life. Skin-gratting was tried, and for a time it was thought that his life would be saved, but the new skin would not adhere and his burns refused to heat.

Three of the boys who tied him to the stake and started the fire, John Deedan, William Eldridge and Thomas Brown, were arrested and sent to the Reform School. stake by his comrades on March 13 last, died at

DANGEROUSLY HURT IN A COLLISION.

TWO BICYCLE RIDERS CRASH INTO EACH OTHER-THE ONE WHO WAS AT FAULT ESCAPES.

A collision occurred at 8:45 o'clock last evening between two bicycle riders at Sixty-third-st, and

Utah; Senator Dubois, of Idaho; J. M. Thurston, of Omaha; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and others.

The New-York delegation have determined to secure the election of Colonel E. A. McAlpin to the office of president of the National League. They say they have the support of the entire East. Colonel McAlpin's boom has gained rapidly to-day, and the chances are good for his success. The Committee on Place for Holding Next Convention decided in favor of Des Moines by a vote of 15 to 12, the twelve votes being cast for Minneapol's.

Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the National Republican Committee, who arrived in the city yesterday, in an interview last night said, in reference to the position of the League Convention on the silver question:

It seems to be well understood by the members of the League as an organization that the clubs are not authorised to promulgate a party platform, that being the special prerogative of Republican National conventions. What may be said in this League Convention on the rostrum or through resolutions will be but the expression of individual Republican sentiments.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MERCHANTS AS VICTIMS. MANYPAID THE POLICE MONEY

A DOZEN OF THEM TESTIFY TO THIS BE

FORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

ONE CAPTAIN HAD TO PAY \$15,000 FOR HIS AP-POINTMENT, HIS WARD MAN SAID-CAPTAIN STEPHENSON'S NAME BROUGHT IN

> BY HIS SUBORDINATE-PET-TY EXTORTION.

Cumulative testimony about the extortion practised by the police on merchants who are compelled to use the sidewalk in receiving and shipping goods was given before the Lexow Committee yesterday. A dozen persons said they made payments to avoid being continually arrested and fined. De Lancey Nicoli tried to make out that the witnesses had bribed officers not to do their duty, in the apparent hope that if two crimes were committed, one would cancel the other. Some of the merchants thought that they had violated the city ordinance, but others de clared that they had not. As one man put it: "It was pay or get out of business." Anyway,

no reasonable man can now doubt that the police

on the lower West Side collected large sums of

money annually from reputable merchants. In some instances the names of the ward men who collected the envelopes containing the money were given, but oftener they were not. is continually striving to show what became of the cash, and yesterday two witnesses helped him to do this. One of these was reproved by the ward man for not putting his business card in the envelope. "If you don't do that," said the policeman, "how can the captain know whether you've paid or not?" The captain referred to was Stephenson, under whose administration in the Leonard-st. precinct there was a sharp advance in rates.

It may have been the same ward man who had a significant colloquy with another witness. This merchant was always ready to give the police all He even expects to continue his payments in spite of the disclosures before the Lexow Committee. After a change of captains in the Leonard-st. stations, the witness suggested to the ward man that the police were hogs. "No, we are not," the policeman assured him

The captain has got to raise \$15,000 very soon That's what he paid for his appointment." This ward man, by-the-way, makes his colections regularly in January and July, and always on the first or second of the month. He is, therefore, due next week. It will be interest

ing to note whether he adopts the merchant's

suggestion and makes his usual round. One witness yesterday was J. Howard Sweetser, senior member of the big drygoods firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., No. 374 Broadway. He subsidized every policeman on the beat, to avoid trouble about the packing cases on the sidewalk, paying about \$100 a year in this way. The testimony to-day will be in a different line,

it is promised. CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE.

A REGULAR "SYSTEM" FOR BLACKMAIL.

ING BUSINESS MEN. DIRECT, CONCLUSIVE AND OVERWHELMING TES-

TIMONY GIVEN-SEVERAL UNWILLING WITNESSES-"CHEERFUL LYING"

POSTERED BY TAMMANY. The cheerfulness of some liars is remarkable There is an excellent psychical study in this line in the courtroom where the Lexow Committee is holding its sessions. Scarcely a working day passes that some buoyant individual does not take the witness stand, and, with smiles and smirks, with braggadocio and bravado, with unconcern and nonchalance, rattle off the most palpable falsehoods. An interest-

frequently told about trivial and unimportant facts

under inquiry.

Of course, the reason for this is perfectly plain. A witness who goes on the stand with the de-liberate intention of perjuring himself about the main facts is likely to be suspicious of questions which appear harmless, but which may contain pitfalls. So he consistently avoids "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," and almost invariably sets neath caught by Mr. Goff. The witness may not be forced to admit that he has contradicted himself or has deliberately lied, but the fact is generally perfectly apparent to everybody

It is in this particularly trying time, when everybody in the courtroom, including the witness, knows that he is lying, and everybody, including the witness, knows that everybody else knows it, and yet the witness is compelled to keep on lying under the merciless questioning of Mr. Goff, or else admit that he has perjured himself-it is then that the wonderful cheerfulness of the "constitutional liar" asserts itself. There are plenty of these "cheerful liars" about. The methods which have been adopted by Tammany Hall and the Police Department have en-couraged "cheerful lying"; in fact, made it indis-pensable to large classes of people to lie in act and deed habitually and constantly, in order to live and thrive. From ward man to pantata, the police officlais, who have been receiving bribes and protecting vice in secret and posing as "the finest police in the world" in public, have been living lies,

were all cheerful until the Lexow Committee went

ALL CHEERFUL PEOPLE. Direct evidence has been given that certain high ing disorderly houses, and have been in partnership with "bunco" thieves and "green-goods" swindle Yet some of these besmirched leaders have held themselves out to be good and pure and true and honest enough to sit as judges over their fellowmen. And they have all been remarkably cheerful

And now, when the poor victims of the greed and rapacity of these Janus-faced officials are dragged to the witness-stand against their will, knowing as they do that no effort will be spared by their oldand being well aware that the vengeance of the poing, it is little wonder that many of them choose mit perjury freely and unhesitatingly and with proample of this on the stand yesterday.

It was 11:30 a. m., a full hour after the time set for opening the session, before the first witness was called. Senator Lexow, Mr. Geff and other leading actors in the investigation were a half-hour late in and whispering to be done before the court was opened. Among the early arrivals was Father Ducey, of St. Leo's Church, who has been one of the most constant attendants upon the sittings of the committee. Captain Max Schmittberger was there in response to a subpoena. Senators Lexow, O'Connor, Robertson, Cantor and Bradley, of the committee; John W. Goff, William Travers Jerome, Frank Moss and William A. Sutherland, counsel for the committee, and ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom and ex-District-Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the Police Department, were present. Frederick B. House, of the law firm of Friend & House, was also in the courtroom. He said to a Tribune reporter: "I have been retained by the uniformed police force to act as their special counsel as an assistant to Mr. Nicoll. I shall not appear before the committee this spring, however. I shall keep an eye on the proceedings and be ready to ap-pear in court to represent my clients in the fall."
"What do you mean by the uniformed force? Everybody from Superintendent down?" was asked.

'No. Everybody from inspectors down." The "uniformed force" have also employed Frank S. Beard, the stenographer of General Sessions, to I take a complete record of the testimony for them.